



UN-REDD Programme Zambia Quick Start Initiative



Presentation to the UN-REDD Policy Board

19th March 2010, NAIROBI





Structure of Presentation

- 
1. Stakeholder Engagement
 2. Problem analysis
 3. Goal, Objectives and outcomes
 4. Lessons learnt and barriers to REDD+
 5. Validation Stakeholders Comments

Position of Zambia



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- Zambia is a landlocked country
- Total surface area of 752,614 km²
- Forests cover approximately 49.9 million ha or 66% of the total land cover
- Deforestation estimated between 250,000 to 300,000 ha per year.
- Population is about 11,8 million and about 40% of the population lives in the urban areas





1. Stakeholder Engagement

FEBRUARY 2009	Awareness and Consensus building Meeting on Quick start activities
MARCH 2009	Discussed priorities, Context and Institutional Framework for UN-REDD
MAY 2009	Stakeholders confirmed need for Technical Committee and Working groups and that Forestry Department leads the process for UN REDD (Mission Visit)
SEPTEMBER 2009	Finalised the Readiness Roadmap and providing stakeholder endorsement of actions to be taken on the NJP. (Mission visit)
OCTOBER 2009	Forestry Policy review consultations conducted in the Nine (9) Provinces. Deforestation recognised as a threat to forest resources
DECEMBER 2009	Stakeholder review of the draft UN-REDD Programme document (Mission visit)
FEBRUARY 2010	Validation meeting

1.1 National REDD Readiness

- National Joint Programme Document
 - NJP Document developed through a stakeholder consultative process involving government, private and civil societies
- Forest Policy and Legislative Review
 - Drafted and submitted and takes into account new and emerging issues in the sector like climate change, trans-boundary forest resources, participatory approaches to forest management





2. Problem Analysis for REDD+ ZAMBIA

- Integrated Landuse Assessment (ILUA) conducted between 2005 to 2007 shows that:
 - Over 84% of Zambia comprises natural vegetation (forests, woodlands, grasslands and marshlands), 4.6% comprises water-bodies and 11% is directly utilized by people
 - Zambia has 50 million hectares of forests with 63% relatively undisturbed, 26% moderately disturbed and 5% considerably disturbed
 - Thus 5% of considerably disturbed natural forest equates to 2.5 million hectares
 - Total carbon stock for natural forests ranges between 2,652 and 3,323 million tonnes of carbon
 - annual decrease in carbon stocks ranges from 4.7 to 7.5 million tonnes of carbon as a result of deforestation and 12.8 to 29.9 million tonnes of carbon due to both deforestation and forest degradation



Problem Analysis for REDD+

Causes of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

- a.** Energy requirement (charcoal and wood fuel)
- b.** Unsustainable agricultural and unsustainable land use practices
- c.** Timber and Non-Timber Forest Products extraction
- d.** Mining
- e.** Infrastructure development



3. NJP Goal, Objectives & Outcomes

Programme Goal

To prepare Zambian institutions and stakeholders for effective nationwide implementation of the REDD+ mechanism.



Goal, Objectives & Outcomes

Programme Objectives

- a) Build institutional and stakeholder capacity to implement REDD+
- b) Develop an enabling policy environment for REDD+
- c) Develop REDD+ benefit-sharing models
- d) Develop Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems for REDD+



Goal, Objectives & Outcomes

- Outcome 1:** Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened
- Outcome 2:** Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established
- Outcome 3:** National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened
- Outcome 4:** National REDD+ strategies identified
- Outcome 5:** MRV capacity to implement REDD+ Strengthened
- Outcome 6:** Assessment of reference emission level (REL) and reference level (RL) undertaken

Budget

Outcomes	FAO (\$)	UNDP (\$)	UNEP (\$)	Total (\$)
1. Capacity to manage REDD+ readiness strengthened	0	831 776	158 879	990 655
2. Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established	0	327 103	0	327 103
3. National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened	0	705 607	0	705 607
4. National REDD+ strategies identified	56 075	0	135 514	191 589
5. MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened	1 252 336	0	0	1 252 336
6. Assessment of reference emission level(REL) and reference level (RL) undertaken	728 972			728 972
Sub Total	2 037 383	1 864 486	294 393	4 196 262
Indirect Support Costs	142 617	130 514	20 608	293 738
Grand Total (\$)	2 180 000	1 995 000	315 001	4 490 000



Institutional framework

- a) Environment and natural resource Management and Mainstreaming Programme (ENRMMP) is the umbrella programme for Implementation of the National Joint Programme
- b) Implemented in an integrated manner in collaboration with all stakeholders
- c) REDD Coordination Unit at the Forestry Department
- d) Facilitated by a multi-sectoral Technical Committee
- e) Provincial Development and Coordination Committees (PDCC) and District Development Coordination Committees (DDCC) recognised as good avenues for implementation

Environment and Natural Resources Management and Mainstreaming Programme (ENRMMP)

Joint Steering Committee

Institutional framework

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- Ministry of Lands
- Ministry of Energy and Water Development
- Ministry of Community Development and Social Services
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Finance
- NGOs/CBOs
- Private Sector
- MTENR (PID, FD, ECZ, ZAWA, ENRMD)
- Ministry of Commerce Trade Industry
- Ministry of Local Government and Housing

REDD+ Coordination Unit

Forestry Department

Thematic Working Groups



4. Lessons learnt, barriers and risks



4.1 Lessons Learned

- a) Success has been achieved in other programmes in Zambia where one or more of the following have been undertaken:
 - Entrepreneurship and alternative livelihoods have been fostered i.e. provision of micro-finance.
 - Alternative energy, woodlots or sustainable forestry have been provided
 - Community involvement has been promoted in the form of management structures at the community level, forest product user groups and forest patrols from the community.
- b) The Joint Forest Management and Community Based Natural Resource Management in wildlife are examples for REDD+.
- c) Forestry Policy and Forests Act must clearly provide clear guidance on benefit sharing
- d) Social cash transfer schemes under Ministry of Community Development and Social Services are an example for REDD+ benefit sharing.



4.2 Barriers to Implementing REDD+

Capacity to manage and implement REDD+ Readiness

- A substantial amount of capacity building will be required within government in order to put in place the appropriate framework.
- Risk that limited internal technical capacity in institutions could hamper the progress of UN-REDD and National REDD+ i.e. capacity to monitor forest cover is low within Zambia
- Inadequate skills and insufficient knowledge of climate change mitigation
- Insufficient cooperation between departments and sectors contribute to the Zambian government's limited capacity for implementing NJP and National REDD+.



Barriers to Implementing REDD+

Understanding of REDD+

- The linkages between REDD+ as a climate change mitigation tool and REDD+ as a tool to promote sustainable development have not yet been fully realized.
- Inadequate understanding of REDD+ in general can result in ineffective stakeholder engagement in different levels. Therefore, government will enhance involvement of all stakeholders.
- Appropriate messages and dissemination mechanisms need to be designed to ensure effective communication of REDD+ complex concepts



4.3 Risks

- a) Risks to permanence of carbon stocks will need to be identified and appropriate measures put in place
- b) Climate change may change the distribution of woodlands and forests
- c) Land-use planning will need to take climate change into account
- d) Regional instability could prompt migration into the country
- e) REDD+ should be nested within more integrated approaches that include a general drive towards a low-carbon economy and adaptation to climate change.



5. Summary of validation meeting comments

- i. Development of National Strategies requires **demonstration activities** to enhance the learning process and hence put in place appropriate strategies;
- ii. Harmonisation of existing policy and legislative framework should be the initial focus before suggesting new policy and legislation;
- iii. Benefit sharing mechanisms should be transparent and aimed at benefiting local communities and enhance land management;
- iv. Concept of REDD+ not very clear yet;
- v. Need to incorporate stakeholder comments before implementation;
- vi. The NJP Document contains enough information and strategies to help develop a REDD+ National Strategy.

Thank you for listening!





6. Results Framework



Outcome 1. Capacity to manage REDD+ Readiness strengthened

OUTPUTS:

- i. REDD+ Readiness coordination and management bodies established and functioning
- ii. REDD+ Readiness Process integrated into the national development planning process
- iii. Communication and advocacy strategy as input in overall climate change strategy developed and implemented.
- iv. Mapping and gap analysis of relevant initiatives undertaken.



Outcome 2. Broad-based stakeholder support for REDD+ established

OUTPUTS:

- i. Stakeholders engagement process functioning.
- ii. Conflict resolution and redress mechanism reviewed



Outcome 3. National governance framework and institutional capacities for the implementation of REDD+ strengthened

OUTPUTS:

- i. Institutional capacity to implement REDD+ framework developed.
- ii. National REDD+ Strategy process integrated into the national development planning process
- iii. 3.3 Legislative framework to facilitate implementation of REDD+ strengthened.
- iv. Mechanism to administrate and channel REDD+ finance established
- v. Benefit sharing model approved.



Outcome 4. National REDD+ strategies identified

OUTPUTS:

- i. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation assessed.
- ii. Candidate activities for REDD+ identified.



Outcome 5. MRV capacity to implement REDD+ strengthened

OUTPUTS:

- i. REDD+ integrated with forestry inventory system
- ii. Operational Land Monitoring System established and institutionalized
- iii. GHG emissions and removals from forest lands estimated and reported.



Outcome 6. Assessment of Reference emission level (REL) and Reference level (RL) undertaken

OUTPUTS:

- i. Historical rates of forest area and carbon stock changes reviewed.
- ii. National circumstances assessed.